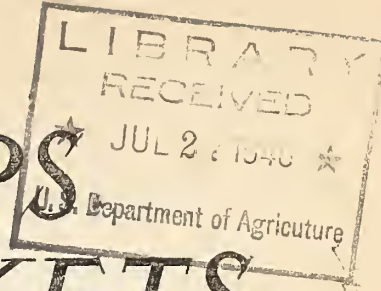


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FOREIGN CROPS *and* MARKETS



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L A T E C A B L E S

Favorable weather conditions Prairie Provinces, Canada, during the week ended July 16 improved general crop prospects. Good rains at many points in southern Manitoba, central and northern Saskatchewan, and central and northern Alberta. Cooler weather brought relief to crops in sections where moisture reserves had been heavily drawn upon. Some damage from hail was reported at several points. Grasshoppers are still active but causing relatively little damage. Drought conditions have adversely affected growing field crops in British Columbia, although tree-fruit prospects are very favorable. In the eastern Provinces the moderately warmer weather the past fortnight has resulted in favorable crop progress, and in the Maritime Provinces crop conditions are now generally promising.

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In Yugoslavia the grain harvest was quite active around mid-July. Some delay was caused by general heavy rains in the Basin. Both fall- and spring-sown small cereals show short stalks and small heads. Corn, beets, and potatoes are developing rapidly.

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In Italy the Ministry of Corporations announced that beginning June 15, 1940, only a single type of wheat flour is to be ground, yielding 80 percent of flour for bread-making instead of the former 75 percent. Beginning July 1 restrictions on consumption of rice until the harvest of the new crop were announced.

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Latest Japanese official wheat estimate, excluding Hokkaido, places 1940 crop at 61,525,000 bushels. In some quarters it is doubted if this year's crop will equal last season's production. (See page 84.)

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G R A I N S

RUMANIA EXPECTS

REDUCED GRAIN HARVEST. . .

Preliminary official estimates of acreage and production of grain crops for 1940 in Rumania indicate a significant decrease from last year in both the area and yield of wheat and rye, an increase in the area and yield for barley, an increase in the area of oats though a decline in yield, and an increase in the corn acreage. No official forecast for the corn crop is given, but general comments indicate that weather conditions have been mostly favorable for corn, and another good crop is expected unless some damage occurs before or during the harvest. Compared with the average of recent years, the wheat, rye, barley, and oats crops this year are expected to show some decline, while the corn crop has prospects of being average or better. The following table shows the estimated acreage and production for the various grain crops this year in Rumania in comparison with last year and a 5-year average.

RUMANIA: Estimated acreage and production of grain crops in 1940,
with comparisons

Grain	Acreage			Production		
	Average 1933-1937	1939	1940	Average 1933-1937	1939	1940
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Wheat.....	8,213	10,079	8,285	111,787	163,611	109,789
Rye.....	991	1,107	865	14,840	16,987	12,362
Barley.....	4,123	2,708	2,795	57,032	37,498	51,119
Oats.....	1,998	1,455	1,588	45,792	33,548	31,002
Corn.....	12,563	12,137	12,819	197,973	238,227	-

International Institute of Agriculture.

These estimates are for Rumania before the recent Russian occupation of Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina. The occupied territory was equal to about 17 percent of the total area of Rumania and 23 percent of the arable land of the country. As regards grain production, the ceded areas usually accounted for about 20 percent of the total Rumanian harvest of wheat and corn, about 40 percent of the barley and rye, and 10 percent of the oats. This season it is reported that the crop prospects in Bessarabia were relatively somewhat better than in other parts of the country due to the heavy spring rainfall, which particularly benefited the usually arid sections of that Province but proved excessive in some other parts of the nation. This is especially noticeable for barley and oats; both show increases in acreage, and barley, with an important share of the crop in Bessarabia, has prospects of an above-average yield per acre, while for oats, which predominate in other sections, a slightly below-average yield

is expected. Inasmuch as the Russian occupation took place at harvest time for the small grains, some damage and loss to yields in the ceded area seems probable.

JAPAN HARVESTS

LARGE WHEAT CROP . . .

The 1940 Japanese wheat production, based on official estimates for the entire country except for the island of Hokkaido, will be about 1 percent larger than last year's record crop, according to a radiogram from Shanghai, based on information from the American Embassy at Tokyo. The Japanese Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry estimates the wheat crop for the 46 prefectures this year at 59,760,000 bushels. When the production for Hokkaido is added the total harvest this season may exceed the 1939 crop of 61,086,000 bushels.

The 1940 wheat acreage, excluding Hokkaido, was estimated at 1,977,000 acres, an increase of 13 percent above last year. Adverse weather and inadequate fertilizer supplies this season have reduced the yield per acre below that of last year. The crop in Japan is mostly winter wheat harvested in early June, except that in Hokkaido, which is largely spring wheat harvested in July.

While the wheat crop may be a record harvest, the 1940 barley production is somewhat below last year. The acreage was reduced about 10 percent, and the harvest, according to the official estimate, excluding Hokkaido, was placed at 73,285,000 bushels, or about 9 percent below the harvest in 1939.

Japan during the past 3 years has been self-sufficient in supply of wheat, as flour exports have exceeded wheat imports. The volume of wheat imports has not been officially reported during recent months. Trade estimates place April imports at 1,510,000 bushels and those for May at 776,000 bushels, making a total of 4,166,000 bushels for the 11 months July-May of the 1939-40 season. Other reports, however, indicate that approximately 6 million bushels of Australian wheat have been imported of the 7,465,000 bushels reported contracted for in December.

Flour exports from Japan for the 11 months of the 1939-40 season are now above those for the corresponding period last year on account of large shipments being made to North China and Manchuria, where an acute shortage has existed for many months. Flour exports for April were estimated at 359,250 barrels and for May at 322,250 barrels, making a total for the 11 months July-May of 2,694,000 barrels.

The quotation for standard-graded domestic wheat at mills remained officially fixed at \$1.35 per bushel, although, according to trade

information, actual sales have been made at prices ranging from \$1.70 to \$1.90 per bushel. Foreign wheat quotations on June 1, including import duty and landing charges, were as follows: Canadian No. 1 Grade \$1.12, and No. 3 Grade \$1.09. The Australian quotation remained the same as contracted last December - \$1.02 per bushel. The official maximum wholesale price of Middle Grade flour was \$1.31 per bag. It was reported that some flour had been sold at considerably higher prices. Quotations on June 1, c.i.f. Dairen, were \$1.41 per bag and at Tangku \$1.62.

Marketing conditions for domestic wheat in Japan have become increasingly unsatisfactory, owing to the low official price. About 10,000 small cooperative flour mills are now reported to be operating in rural areas, thus preventing supplies from reaching the usual marketing centers. In order to combat this situation and to prevent illegal prices, the Government on June 10 initiated a compulsory sales and distribution system. Under this system, a farmer may sell his wheat or barley only to organized cooperative societies at a fixed price. To prevent hoarding or illegal sales, prefectural governors were empowered on June 15 to force farmers to sell their cereals when ordered. It is still too early to predict the effect of these new measures on crop marketing, but it is believed that there can be little doubt that farmers will be dissatisfied, as will the cereal dealers, who may be forced out of business by the adoption of the new regulations. Large firms are of the opinion that improvement cannot be hoped for unless official prices are raised and some steps are taken to smooth out distribution of wheat and flour.

The new Government regulations regarding crop marketing may, in practice, chiefly benefit large mills. There appears to be little prospect of a marked improvement in the domestic flour situation, as so much of the flour produced by the large mills is being exported. A recent press report states that, owing to the increased domestic consumption of flour, Japanese requirements will probably reach 55 million bushels of wheat, leaving little or no surplus wheat available for export from the 1940 crop.

UNITED STATES WHEAT

SHIPMENTS DECLINE

United States wheat and flour exports during May amounted to 2,324,000 bushels and for the 11-month period, July 1939 to May 1940, to 52,439,000 bushels. Compared with each of the past two seasons, exports this year continue to show a marked decline. Of the wheat and flour exports by the United States through May of this season, about half went to Europe, nearly 12 percent to the Orient, around 9 percent each to Cuba and the Philippine Islands, and 5 percent to Central America. The Netherlands and Belgium were the principal European markets, as will be noted in the table on the following page.

UNITED STATES: Exports of wheat, including flour,
to principal countries of destination,
July-May 1937-38 to 1939-40

Country of destination	July-May					
	Exports			Percentage of total		
	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Percent	Percent	Percent
United Kingdom.....	21,358	27,453	3,361	21.8	25.2	6.4
Ireland.....	10,574	6,604	302	10.8	6.1	.6
Netherlands.....	12,919	16,858	7,540	13.2	15.5	14.4
Belgium.....	11,775	13,169	6,541	12.0	12.1	12.5
Denmark.....	1,652	252	98	1.7	.2	-
Norway.....	1,142	1,014	2,623	1.2	1.0	5.0
Sweden.....	34	104	13	-	.1	-
France.....	825	888	126	.8	.8	.2
Germany.....	1,341	2,762	201	1.4	2.5	.4
Italy.....	731	692	95	.7	.6	.2
Greece.....	2,532	448	114	2.5	.4	.2
Other Europe.....	2,780	2,836	4,972	2.8	2.6	9.5
Total Europe.....	67,663	73,080	25,897	68.9	67.1	49.4
Canada.....	8,290	3,142	1,822	8.4	2.9	3.5
Cuba.....	4,525	4,502	4,834	4.6	4.1	9.2
Central America <u>a/</u>	2,044	2,473	2,479	2.1	2.3	4.7
Mexico.....	3,344	2,485	171	3.4	2.3	.3
Colombia.....	271	325	287	.3	.3	.6
Brazil.....	607	157	200	.6	.1	.4
Peru.....	663	148	82	.7	.1	.2
Venezuela.....	1,224	1,468	1,884	1.3	1.3	3.6
Orient <u>b/</u>	1,628	12,490	6,156	1.7	11.5	11.7
Philippine Islands.....	2,990	4,112	4,585	3.0	3.8	8.7
Egypt.....	524	441	124	.5	.4	.2
Other non-Europe.....	4,411	4,164	3,918	4.5	3.8	7.5
Total.....	98,184	108,987	52,439	100.0	100.0	100.0

Compiled from official records of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ British Honduras, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Salvador, Panama Canal Zone, and the Republic of Panama.

b/ China, Hong Kong, Japan, and Kwantung.

SCANDINAVIAN GRAIN

CROP PROSPECTS

The condition of grain crops on July 1 in Denmark and Norway is indicated to be generally below that of a year ago on the same date. Winter wheat in particular appears much less favorable this season. In Denmark the condition of wheat on July 1 was reported well below last year; while rye was only slightly below a year ago. As the acreage of wheat, and particularly of rye, shows an increase this year over last, a fairly good outturn of these grains may be obtained, however. In fact, for rye, a larger harvest than last year is expected due to the increased area. The condition of spring crops in Denmark is not greatly different from a year ago. The condition of potatoes and beets is also reported quite favorable and not greatly different from last year.

In Norway the condition of winter wheat is placed at 78 as against 96 last year, while spring wheat is somewhat better with a condition of 87 as compared with 99 a year ago (100 = 10-year average). The condition of barley is reported very good and somewhat above last year, while the condition of rye, mixed grains, and oats is also quite favorable, although somewhat below a year ago. A large crop of potatoes is reported in prospect with a condition not only more favorable than last year but also with an indicated increase in acreage of 10-15 percent this season.

GRAIN STATISTICS . . .

WHEAT: Closing Saturday prices of July futures

Date	Chicago	Kansas City	Minneapolis	Winnipeg a/	Liverpool a/	Buenos Aires b/						
	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940						
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents						
High c/	79	111	75	106	82	107	67	84	63	-	d/60	d/80
Low c/	65	73	60	66	69	73	54	64	52	-	d/60	d/64
June 22	70	80	65	74	74	78	58	65	55	-	60	70
29	70	74	64	67	74	72	60	65	55	-	60	75
July 6	67	77	62	70	71	78	55	65	53	-	60	73
13	66	73	61	66	70	73	54	65	52	-	60	74

a/ Conversions at noon buying rate of exchange, for 1939, 1940, Winnipeg converted at official rate which is 90,909.

b/ Prices are of day previous to other prices.

c/ April 1 to July 13, 1940, and corresponding dates for 1939.

d/ June and July futures.

WHEAT: Weekly weighted average cash price at stated markets

	:All classes:		No. 2		No. 1		No. 2 Hard		No. 2		Soft	
Week	and grades		Hard Winter:		Dk. N. Spring:		Amber Durum:		Red Winter		White	
ended	six markets:		Kansas City:		Minneapolis:		Minneapolis:		St. Louis:		Portland a/	
	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
High b/	84	107	79	108	89	110	82	101	85	113	74	85
Low b/	67	72	65	70	77	80	69	72	68	76	68	72
June 22	72	78	69	76	82	81	73	72	75	-	72	72
29	71	76	70	75	83	81	75	74	72	82	74	72
July 6	69	74	69	72	81	81	72	79	70	77	71	73
13	67	72	65	70	81	80	69	80	68	76	71	73
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

a/ Weekly average of daily cash quotations, basis No. 1 sacked.

b/ April 6 to July 13, 1940, and corresponding dates for 1939.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Shipments from principal exporting countries, as given by current trade sources, 1937-38 to 1940-41

Country	: Total		: Shipments 1940,		: Shipments	
	: shipments		: week ended		: July 1-July 13	
	1937-38	1938-39	June 29	July 6	July 13	1939-40
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
North America a/.....	184,720	245,296	2,523	3,185	4,194	8,208
Argentina.....	66,928	114,272	5,180	3,409	2,726	8,032
Australia.....	127,520	102,116	b/	b/	b/	3,328
Soviet Union.....	42,248	39,824	0	0	0	1,088
Danube & Bulgaria d/.	37,232	52,848	16	232	216	1,864
British India a/.....e/	19,677	10,097	0	0	0	0
Total above.....	478,325	564,453	:	:	:	22,520
Total European a/.....	397,592	450,784	:	:	:	:
Total ex-European a/.	99,400	146,760	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Compiled from official and trade sources.

a/ Broomhall's Corn Trade News.

b/ Not available.

c/ Official exports reported through February 1940 only.

d/ Black Sea shipments only.

e/ Official.

FEED GRAINS AND RYE: Weekly average price per bushel of corn, rye, oats, and barley at leading markets a/

	Corn				Rye		Oats		Barley			
Week ended	Chicago		Buenos Aires		Minneapolis		Chicago		Minneapolis			
	No. 3 Yellow	Futures	Futures	No. 2	No. 3 White	No. 2						
	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940		
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents		
High b/	53	69	53	67	64	53	55	73	35	44	57	59
Low b/	47	57	45	56	46	31	42	43	30	34	44	47
			July	July	July	July						
June 15:	51	66	50	62	51	32	52	46	35	35	54	48
22:	51	c/65	49	62	50	32	47	44	33	35	50	47
29:	49	c/66	47	61	50	32	46	44	32	34	50	47
July 6:	49	c/65	47	61	50	33	45	43	31	34	47	47
13:	48	c/65	45	61	48	33	42	45	30	34	44	48

a/ Cash prices are weighted averages of reported sales; future prices are simple averages of daily quotations. b/ For period January 1 to latest date shown.

c/ No. 2 Yellow.

FEED GRAINS: Movement from principal exporting countries

Commodity and country	Yearly exports		Week ended a/		Exports so far reported		
	1938-39	1939-40	July 6	July 13	July 1 to	1939-40	1940-41
					to	b/	b/
BARLEY, EXPORTS: c/	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels		bushels	bushels
United States.....	11,215	3,496					
Canada.....	16,537	d/13,125					
Argentina.....	9,356	d/14,624					
Danube & U.S.S.R....	26,005	4,297	0	0: July 13		100	0
Total.....	63,113	35,542				100	0
OATS, EXPORTS: c/							
United States.....	5,106	1,318					
Canada.....	13,738	d/21,767					
Argentina.....	19,379	28,670	21	21: July 13		476	42
Danube & U.S.S.R....	30	250	0	0: July 13		0	0
Total.....	38,253	52,005				476	42
CORN, EXPORTS: e/	1937-38	1938-39			Oct. 1 to	1938-39	1939-40
United States.....	139,893	34,369			June 29	30,785	30,161
Danube & U.S.S.R....	9,790	19,629	0	0: July 13		19,192	5,304
Argentina.....	132,495	142,869	921	981: July 13		112,033	77,003
South Africa.....	23,949	25,991	0	0: July 13		11,490	643
Total.....	306,127	222,858				173,500	113,111
CORN, IMPORTS:			Imports				
United States.....	1,819	442			May 31	267	399

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ Weeks shown are nearest to date shown. b/ Preliminary. c/ Year beginning July 1. d/ 11 months. e/ Year beginning October 1.

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V E G E T A B L E O I L S A N D O I L S E E D S

MANCHURIAN SOYBEAN

EXPORTS DECLINE

Soybean exports from Manchuria for the first 8 months of the 1939-40 marketing year (October-May) amounted to approximately 24 million bushels, as compared with 59 million bushels for the corresponding period last season, according to a radiogram received from Owen L. Dawson, American agricultural attaché at Shanghai. Exports to Europe during the 8 months this season were reliably estimated at 3,930,000 bushels, as compared with actual exports of 32 million bushels for the same months in 1938-39. Soybean exports other than to Europe were primarily to Japan.

Exports during the 8 months this season are reported to have amounted to 1,285,000 bushels to Germany via Trans-Siberian Railway and 2,645,000 bushels shipped to Europe by sea, a major portion of which went to Italy. It is reported that Italy had contracted for about 700,000 bushels of beans, which had not been shipped at the time Italy entered the European War. German authorities are also reported to have received permission to purchase approximately another million bushels.

Soybean-oil exports from Manchuria for the first 8 months of the 1939-40 season were approximately 70,000 short tons, as compared with 46,000 tons for the same period in the previous marketing year. The volume to Europe this season is still above the small quantity shipped during the 1938-39 season, although shipments since January have been abnormally small. From October to May this season about 19,300 short tons were exported to Europe, of which 5,500 tons were shipped via Siberia to Germany. Manchurian soybean-oil exports to the United States have also been somewhat above the previous season. Soybean-oil production at Dairen has been negligible since the beginning of March owing to the lack of beans and the shortage of coal.

Nominal quotations for Manchurian soybeans, c.i.f. Europe, from February 1 to early in June ranged from \$1.37 to \$1.41 per bushel. The official local price for beans fixed by the Monopoly since February 17 has been 90.4 cents per bushel ex Dairen. The official price for soybean oil at Dairen since February has been 3.81 cents per pound, while export quotations, f.o.b. Dairen, have been around 6 cents per pound.

Manchurian soybeans available for export from the 1939 crop have been much below expectations. It is now believed that the crop was not as large as was officially reported last fall. Recent trade estimates have placed the 1939 crop at about 125 million bushels, as compared with the Government's estimate of 150 million. Some reports indicate that farmers may be holding back soybeans or have increased domestic consumption, as

they were dissatisfied with the price set by the Government Monopoly. Stocks of soybeans at Dairen at the end of May were estimated at only 2,350,000 bushels.

Further information regarding the 1940 Manchurian soybean acreage indicates that the reduction this season may be only about 5 percent, as compared with 15 to 20 percent reported last month. The American agricultural attaché at Shanghai believes that there will be a reduction of about 8 percent from last year's acreage and states that if average yields are obtained, production this year will amount to about 160 million bushels.

SOYBEANS: Acreage, production, and yield in Manchuria,
1924-1940

Year	Acreage	Production	Yield per acre
	<u>1,000 acres</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>
1925.....	6,619	126,092	19.0
1926.....	6,381	107,740	16.8
1927.....	8,752	163,319	18.7
1928.....	9,228	177,804	19.3
1929.....	9,493	178,372	18.8
5-year average 1925-1929.....	8,095	150,655	18.6
1930.....	10,034	196,949	19.6
1931.....	10,380	192,057	18.5
1932.....	9,584	156,816	16.5
1933.....	9,886	169,056	17.1
1934.....	8,088	122,978	15.2
5-year average 1930-1934.....	9,594	167,571	17.4
1935.....	8,334	141,793	17.0
1936.....	8,571	152,375	17.8
1937.....	9,012	159,907	17.7
1938.....	9,392	157,445	16.8
1939.....	10,287	<u>a/</u> 148,957	14.5
1940.....	-	<u>b/</u> 160,000	-

1924 to 1938, estimates of the South Manchurian Railway. 1939, Mauchoukuo Ministry of Industry.

a/ Trade estimates now place 1939 production at 125,000,000 bushels.

b/ Forecast by Owen L. Dawsom, American agricultural attaché, Shanghai.

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C O T T O N - O T H E R F I B E R S

LIVERPOOL MARKET SITUATION . . .

This week's Liverpool cotton report, for the 7 days ended July 12, indicates a continuance of mill forwardings in excess of fresh arrivals of raw cotton. This situation, of course, implies a gradual reduction in the local stock, which, however, is probably still of substantial volume. Nevertheless middling spot has risen to 45 points "on," and further increases in the basis are expected.

There is no indication of larger raw-cotton imports in the immediate future. Foreign exchange problems, war-risk rates, and the difficult shipping situation combine in keeping new import purchases to a minimum. The difficulties in shipping cotton from South America and India to the United Kingdom are tending to increase rather than decrease, according to the report.

Little is known as to the Cotton Controller's future import policy - which is understandable in view of the fact that much will depend on the development of actual war operations. No long-time policy is conceivable in the circumstances, and measures will need to be taken as conditions permit. This situation, however, is a paralyzing factor in regard to c.i.f. import buying from the United States as well as from other sources of supply.

In the spot market, spinner demand has been much quieter, with sales totaling about 25,000 bales during the week. Moderate business was done in American cotton on hand, but forward sales were held up by import uncertainties. Fair sales have been arranged in Brazilian, Sao Paulo, and Egyptian for autumn delivery. Business in other growths covered only modest lots.

BRITISH EMPIRE COTTON CROP
TOTAL IN MODERATE RECESSION . . .

According to the Annual Report of the British Empire Cotton Growing Corporation for the season 1938-39, production of Empire cotton crops (excluding India) in that crop year amounted to 762,907 bales of 400 pounds - about 14 percent less than in 1937-38, but over 80 percent more than 10 years ago. The two largest producing regions - the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and Uganda (East Africa) - contributed upwards of 80 percent to the combined 1938-39 Empire cotton crop, and, with other East African countries, 94 percent.

Lord Derby, the chairman of the annual meeting of the Corporation at Manchester, indicated that most of the cotton types required by

Lancashire are represented in the growths obtainable from Empire sources, sources, but not by any means in the requisite quantities. United Kingdom imports of foreign cotton, he added, remain very large and this position is hardly likely to change materially for some years.

The following table shows the development of Empire cotton production over a number of years:

COTTON: British Empire crops (excluding India),
1938-39, with comparisons
(In bales of 400 pounds)

Country	1929-30	1932-33	1935-36	1938-39
	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.....	157,769	137,384	248,285	331,104
Uganda.....	129,969	294,828	321,348	298,893
Kenya.....	1,518	4,276	15,783	13,000
Tanganyika.....	23,135	30,834	67,369	66,637
Nyasaland.....	9,331	5,942	13,730	5,276
Northern Rhodesia.....	-	-	-	77
Southern Rhodesia.....	1,481	355	329	82
Union of South Africa and Swaziland.....	16,213	1,860	1,983	747
Nigeria.....	43,925	24,366	60,076	24,057
Gold Coast.....	200	68	128	5
Cyprus.....	4,718	913	2,993	1,705
Malta.....	293	34	32	28
Iraq.....	3,300	a/	a/	a/
Ceylon.....	248	34	293	196
Queensland.....	13,999	13,903	16,631	15,457
Fiji.....	398	8	64	7
West Indies.....	5,672	2,614	4,565	5,636
Total.....	412,169	517,419	753,609	762,907

Compiled from Annual Report of Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, 1940.

a/ No longer part of the British Empire.

In reviewing the data contained in the above table, the Report to the General Meeting points out that, if to the total production figure, as given, is added the amount of Indian exports, it will be seen that the Empire is now producing about as much cotton of one kind or another as Lancashire consumes. This, however, is far from meaning self-sufficiency, as Lord Derby stated, since Lancashire requires many different types of cotton not produced to the needed extent in Empire countries.

COTTON MILL

ACTIVITY IN CHINA REDUCED . . .

Cotton mills in China during June reduced activity in most cities, according to a radiogram received from American Agricultural Attaché Owen L. Dawson at Shanghai. Mills at Shanghai were operating at 80 to 90 percent during June, as compared with 95 to 100 percent of capacity for the past several months. Japanese mills at Shanghai were reported to have decided to curtail their operations 30 percent as from July 1, and Chinese mills were also expected to reduce their activity. The curtailed mill activity is the result of accumulated stocks of yarn and piecegoods. Mill consumption of raw cotton in China, including Manchuria, during June was estimated at 130,000 bales.

Drought in many parts of China has been relieved by good rains since the middle of June. Although too late for further cotton planting, these rains have been good for the growth of cotton already planted and for planting food crops. The first estimate of 1940 cotton production in Chinese-controlled areas, according to the Chinese National Agricultural Research Bureau, was 1,320,000 bales of 478 pounds. Their 1939 estimate, which included a slightly larger area, was 1,331,000 bales. No estimate for all China is available at this time.

Stocks of raw cotton now in Shanghai are believed to be sufficient for 2 months' supply, and relatively large amounts of foreign cotton already purchased are due to arrive during the coming months.

CHINA: Imports of raw cotton by countries of origin, and total exports, May 1940, with comparisons a/

Country	May			October-May		
	1938	1939	1940	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40
	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>
<u>Imports</u>						
United States...	216	16,071	29,314	216	60,923	372,924
British India...	2,102	136,943	61,119	9,879	301,891	183,358
Egypt.....	0	3,204	878	461	21,988	30,205
Brazil.....	212	7,361	b/	1,535	73,927	c/ 42,939
Others.....	8	2,820	5,761	559	8,791	d/ 23,874
Total.....	2,538	166,399	97,072	12,650	467,520	653,300
<u>Exports</u>	71,761	3,629	901	235,109	147,176	12,902

Compiled from Monthly Returns of the Foreign Trade of China.

a/ Excludes Manchuria. b/ Not yet available. c/ For October-March only.

d/ Includes imports from Brazil, if any, for April and May.

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T O B A C C O

INCREASED PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION
OF FLUE-CURED TOBACCO IN THE ORIENT . . .

The combined 1940 flue-cured tobacco production in China, Manchuria, and the Japanese Empire is forecast at 313 million pounds, which compares with a revised estimated production in 1939 of 276 million and exceeds the 1937 record crop of 292 million pounds, according to American Agricultural Attaché Owen L. Dawson at Shanghai. If the 1940 production is realized, the above countries will be proportionately more nearly self-sufficient as to flue-cured leaf requirements than in past year. Shifts in production and consumption, however, as well as in the agencies having control of the supply of domestic leaf, still leave a market in 1940-41 for fair quantities of American flue-cured leaf and stems.

China - The 1940 flue-cured production in china is forecast at 140 million pounds as compared with a revised estimate for 1939 of 120 million pounds, the low 1938 production of 81.5 million, and the record 1937 crop of 210 million pounds. Increases in 1940 are forecast for the districts of Shantung and Anhwei, which are ostensibly under Japanese control, and production in the Honan district, where fighting continues, is expected to be about equal to that of 1939. Increased production in Shantung and Anhwei is attributed to larger acreages, resulting primarily from high prices for the 1939 crops. Prices in Shantung for the past season, which closed on April 13, averaged about 75 local cents (5.0 United States cents at average exchange for season) per pound, compared with 30 local cents (4.7 United States cents) for leaf from the 1938 crop. Definite prices for Anhwei and Honan leaf are not available, but are believed to have been low as compared with Shantung; however, in the case of Anhwei they were higher than for the 1938 crop.

It is estimated that consumption of flue-cured leaf in China during the year, October 1939 to September 1940, will be about 10 to 12 percent greater than for the preceding 12 months, and total about 165 million pounds, processing weight. Supplies available, or to be made available during the current year, are expected to exceed consumption and result in the October 1, 1940, carry-over being somewhat above that of the previous year.

For 1940-41, it is probable that total flue-cured consumption will again increase, though not in proportion with the increase in domestic production. This situation, combined with some increase in carry-over and prospects for Manchuria being more nearly self-sufficient and requiring less leaf from China, indicates lower imports from the United States. Further factors indicating lowered imports include: (1) the possibility that consumer demand for cigarettes made from imported leaf will not be sufficient to support higher prices, which are likely to result from increased taxes and higher cost of materials; (2) difficulties of shipping

cigarettes made from imported leaf to interior consuming centers; and
(3) uncertainty of exchange and continued unsettled political conditions.

Japanese agencies in China continue to make inroads on the country's leaf and cigarette trade. They have a virtual monopoly over the distribution of the flue-cured production in Shantung and Anhwei. As a consequence, companies which formerly purchased from two-thirds to three-fourths of the crops in these areas are now limited to quantities not needed by Japanese-controlled cigarette manufacturers. The large companies, which prior to intervention by the Japanese produced most of the cigarettes consumed in China, now have to depend to a large extent on imported leaf and stems, which as a result of duty and low exchange are costly in relation to domestic leaf. Japanese-controlled cigarette manufacturing concerns are thereby able to undersell competitors and are gaining the trade as rapidly as they are able to expand production facilities and overcome prejudice among consumers.

The action of the Japanese in withholding supplies of domestic leaf from the old established manufacturers has tended to maintain imports of United States leaf and stems during the past 2 years, and may cause imports in 1940-41 to be higher than the actual supply situation indicates. It is believed, however, that they will be substantially below the 1939-40 import, now estimated at about 55 million pounds of leaf and 20 million pounds of stems.

Manchuria - The 1940 flue-cured leaf production in Manchuria is forecast at 50 million pounds as compared with 39 million in 1939, and less than 5 million pounds 4 years ago. The large increase in production that has occurred since 1936 has resulted from the attempts of the semi-government leaf monopoly company to bring production to the country's consumption requirement. To this end, the company has progressively increased prices from an average of about 10 local cents (2.9 United States cents) per pound in 1935 to 35 local cents (8.2 United States cents) in 1939, and has closely supervised the cultivation and curing of the leaf.

It is estimated that the consumption of flue-cured leaf in Manchuria for the year October 1939 through September 1940 will be between 5 and 10 percent larger than for the preceding year and will total about 55 million pounds, processing weight. The supply of leaf made available, which by Government action is limited to domestic production and imports from the Japanese Empire and occupied areas in China, will probably be only slightly in excess of consumption requirements. Carry-over on October 1, 1940, would therefore be only slightly larger than for the preceding year.

Flue-cured consumption in 1940-41 will probably be somewhat larger than in the current year, but it is anticipated that it can be adequately met by the record 1940 domestic crop and small imports from the Japanese Empire and China.

Japanese Empire - The combined 1940 flue-cured production in Japan proper, Chosen, and Taiwan is forecast as 123 million pounds as compared with 117 million in 1939, and less than 60 million pounds 4 years ago. The production, which is under monopoly control, is being expanded to meet an increase in demand for cigarettes that contain a large portion of flue-cured leaf and to replace imports from points other than Manchuria and occupied areas in China.

It is estimated that flue-cured consumption in the Empire in 1939-40 will total about 80 million pounds, and that consumption in 1940-41 will exceed this amount. For the past 3 years consumption requirements have been met by domestic production, withdrawals from stock, and relatively small imports from China, which have been roughly equal to exports to China. Consumption of United States flue-cured since 1938 has been greatly curtailed and limited to withdrawals from stocks. It is believed that such stocks are nearly exhausted, but there is no indication that they will be replaced by imports during 1940-41.

Exports of Japan's flue-cured leaf to points outside the Orient, which in recent years have averaged about 2 million pounds annually, have been curtailed. Most of such exports have been to Germany, and it was reported that in August 1939 Japan had concluded a contract with Germany for the delivery of 4.4 million pounds of leaf. Shipping difficulties, however, resulted in the contract being canceled and replaced by an agreement calling for less than 0.5 million pounds (see Foreign Crops and Markets, June 15, 1940).

TOBACCO: Flue-cured production in China, Manchuria,
and the Japanese Empire, 1937-1940

Country	1937	1938	1939	Forecast 1940
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
China.....	210.0	81.5	120.0	140.0
Manchuria.....	7.7	13.0	39.0	50.0
Japanese Empire:				
Japan proper.....	62.2	65.1	84.4	87.0
Chosen.....	9.1	11.0	24.4	26.0
Taiwan.....	2.9	3.5	8.0	10.0
Total Empire.....	74.2	79.6	116.8	123.0
Total Orient.....	291.9	174.1	275.8	313.0

Office of American Agricultural Attaché, Shanghai.

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F R U I T S, V E G E T A B L E S, A N D N U T S

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICAN FRUIT
EXPORTS PLACED UNDER CONTROL . . .

The control of exports of fresh fruit from Portuguese East Africa was delegated to the organization known as "Junta de Exportacao da Colonia de Mocambique" by an official order dated May 15, according to a report received from Consul N. Lancaster, Jr. at Lourenco Marques.

The principal fruits involved by the order are pineapples, bananas, oranges, tangerines, grapefruit, and lemons. Henceforth, exporters will be compelled to comply with certain rules as to packing, marking, grade, acid content, and other standardization requirements.

Each export shipment must have a certificate of origin, quality, kind of fruit, type, destination, quantity or net weight, name of exporter, and markings as required by law. Certificates of origin are obtained from the Junta after at least 2 percent of the fruit has been inspected by a delegate or sub-delegate of the Junta, the Department of Agriculture, or other approved inspector. The Junta is to levy a tax of 1.5 to 3 percent per ton upon the customs valuation of exports of fresh fruit. Citrus fruits are temporarily exempt from this provision. Exports to Portugal and Portuguese colonies are subject to only half the levy. The exact amount of the export levy is to be fixed periodically by the Governor General upon recommendation of the President of the Junta. Noncompliance with these regulations carries certain penalties.

All exporters are now required to register at a cost of 50 excudas (about \$1.50) per year with the Junta, and exporters who have failed to pay their annual commercial or industrial tax may not register.

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SPANISH OLIVE-OIL
PRODUCTION BELOW 1938-39 . . .

The preliminary estimate of Spanish olive-oil production during the 1939-40 season is 297,000 short tons as compared with an estimated production in 1938 of 352,000 tons and the 5-year average (1934-1938) of 453,200 tons, according to a report from Consul John N. Hamlin at Seville. The estimate of production is the second smallest in the 10-year period (1930-1939) although it is more than twice as large as the exceedingly small production of 126,400 tons in 1930-31.

The estimated production is insufficient to take care of domestic needs and has resulted in a law prohibiting the exportation of the oil. It is understood an effort is now being made to arrange for the importation

of cheaper oils, such as peanut, to be used for blending with olive oil. If such an arrangement is made, it is possible that exportation of olive oil in limited quantities may again be permitted.

Exports made from Seville to the United States from the 1939-40 production amounted to 1,134 short tons, while 15,472 tons were sent to other destinations. Export data for all of Spain are not available at this time.

FRENCH MOROCCO ALMOND PRODUCTION . . .

The final estimate of almond production in French Morocco for the 1939 crop is 4,900 short tons shelled, as compared with 3,100 tons estimated to have been produced in 1938 and the 5-year average (1934-1938) of 2,200 tons, according to a report received from American Consul H. S. Gould at Casa Blanca.

Growing conditions this season are reported as being favorable and the 1940 crop is expected to be equal to, or perhaps slightly larger than, that of last year. The quality of this year's nuts, judging from indications thus far received, will be very good.

It has not been possible to obtain estimates of stocks on hand from the 1939 production, but it seems likely that few, if any, exist. Export data are not available, since the Protectorate Government as a wartime measure prevents release of such information.

ALMOND SITUATION AT MALAGA

The final estimate of production in 1939 of Jordan and Valencia almonds in the Malaga district of Spain is 2,200 short tons shelled of each variety, as compared with 1,800 tons estimated to have been produced in 1938, according to a report received from Consul G. A. Armstrong at Malaga.

The growing season to date in this district has been generally satisfactory and the 1940 production is expected to be somewhat larger than that of 1939. The crop for all of Spain, as indicated by preliminary reports, is expected to be slightly better than average.

The supply of Jordans was reported to have been exhausted by the end of May, while some stocks of Valencias remained in the area. Estimates of total stocks on hand in all of Spain and export data for the 1939-40 season are not available at this time.

The market at Malaga during the entire season has been rather lifeless and exports more or less sporadic due to war conditions. Considerable anxiety is being shown in trade circles over the export outlook for the 1940 production. The increased domestic consumption has offset to a certain degree the loss of export markets.

KENYA OFFERS NEW
EDIBLE NUT TO TRADE . . .

The "oyster nut," which is grown on vines in Kenya and Tanganika territories in East Africa, promises to develop into an important edible nut in the future, according to Vice Consul W. E. Bailey at Nairobi.

The nuts are indigenous to East Africa and grow at altitudes up to 6,000 feet. They are yellow in color and are contained in a gourd-like fruit, which varies from 12 to 20 inches long and from 8 to 12 inches in diameter, sometimes reaching a weight of 30 pounds. The nut consists of a strong fibrous outer covering with a bitter tasting husk covering a thin hard shell, within which is a kernel covered by a thin greenish skin similar to that of an almond.

The chief demand for these nuts up until comparatively recently has been from the native population; however, trial shipments have been made to the United Kingdom and were well received. The present use has been primarily for confectionary and chocolate manufacture. The content of oil is said to be 62 percent, while that of protein is 27 percent. The oil may be used for cosmetic manufacture and household cooking.

It is understood investigations are at present under way to determine its potentialities as a base for patent foods, oil, pulp for cattle feeding, and other uses.

According to word received by the consul, the outlook for the development and exploitation of these nuts appears quite favorable. The wartime hinderances to the normal flow of trade between the belligerent countries has resulted in a switch to other sources of supplies. It is felt that this situation is favorable to the large-scale introduction of the oyster nut to the United Kingdom market, after which an attempt to enter the United States market might be made. The oyster nut can be used as a substitute for Brazil nuts and almonds.

In order to assure an orderly developing and marketing program for this new industry, the growers in Kenya colony have formed the "Oyster Nut Cooperative Union, Ltd." The firm of Dalgety & Co., of Nairobi, Kenya, has been appointed selling agents for the Cooperative.

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L I V E S T O C K A N D A N I M A L P R O D U C T S

EXCESSIVE EXPORTS THIS SPRING BRING FEARS OF YUGOSLAV MEAT SHORTAGE

Prospective supplies of livestock and meat in Yugoslavia, as well as the other Danube Basin countries, have become of unusual interest as a result of recent war developments. These countries of southeastern Europe are the only ones in Europe normally producing a surplus of both corn and hogs.

Denmark and the Netherlands have a much larger exportable surplus of pork products in peacetime, but they are heavily dependent on imports of foreign feedstuffs, whereas Yugoslavia and the other Danube Basin countries have a surplus of corn for export after satisfying domestic food and feed requirements.

As United States exports of lard and cured-pork products to central European countries declined, hog production and export in the Danube Basin countries, including Yugoslavia, increased. These countries were in a position to make clearing agreements with deficit central European countries, which facilitated exports to those countries.

Exports of livestock and meat from Yugoslavia in the first quarter of 1940 were believed to be excessive, and, as a result, a meat shortage was expected to develop later in the spring. Increased demand from Germany and other nearby deficit countries, combined with the unusual shortage of feedstuffs as a result of the severe winter, are believed to have overstimulated exports. Export control of livestock and meat has been advocated in order to prevent a reduction in numbers to an undesirable low level. Even poorly finished livestock, for which there would not ordinarily be a market, has been readily sold recently.

YUGOSLAVIA: Exports of live hogs, fresh and cured pork,
and lard to principal countries of destination,
average 1932-1936, annual 1937-1939

Country of destination	Average 1932-1936	1937	1938	1939
	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head
Live hogs a/-				
Germany.....		30	145)
Austria.....	152	155	61) 149
Czechoslovakia.....	64	99	53	-
Slovakia.....	b/	b/	b/	4
Bohemia-Moravia Protectorate	b/	b/	b/	131
Italy.....	6	21	1	3
Other.....	6	1	0	11
Total.....	228	306	260	298

- Continued

YUGOSLAVIA: Exports of live hogs, fresh and cured pork,
and lard to principal countries of destination,
average 1932-1936, annual 1937-1939 - continued

Country of destination	Average 1932-1936	1937	1938	1939
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Fresh and cured pork - (except hams)				
Germany.....	c/ 2,822	12,596	13,712	14,110
Austria.....	4,145	5,011	1,227	-
Czechoslovakia.....	d/ 44	1,121	2,593	-
Slovakia.....	b/	b/	b/	419
Bohemia-Moravia Protectorate.	b/	b/	b/	10,028
Italy.....	e/ 220			
England.....	f/ 838	1,279	1,241	952
Others.....	2	1,679	113	284
Total.....	8,071	21,686	18,886	25,793
Hams -				
England.....	g/	53	50	56
United States.....	g/	-	75	211
Others.....	g/	390	11	20
Total.....	g/	443	136	287
Lard -				
Germany.....	3,533	10,950	11,097	7,129
Austria.....	197	299	67	-
Czechoslovakia.....	4,226	3,853	3,593	-
Slovakia.....	b/	b/	b/	1,268
Bohemia-Moravia Protectorate.	b/	b/	b/	9,770
Italy.....	54	723	11	140
England.....	g/	2,284		
Others.....	8	328	56	0
Total.....	8,018	18,437	14,824	18,307
Total pork, bacon, hams, and lard.....	16,089	40,566	33,846	44,387

Compiled from Statistique du Commerce Extérieur.

a/ Principally lard-type hogs. b/ Formerly belonged to Czechoslovakia.
c/ Average of exports for years 1935 and 1936 only. d/ Exports for 1932 only. e/ Average for years 1933-1935 only. f/ Average for years 1934-1936 only. g/ Included with fresh and cured pork.

Exports of live hogs from Yugoslavia in 1939 amounted to 298,000 head, an increase of 15 percent above 1938 and 31 percent above the average for the 5 years 1932-1936. Exports to former Czechoslovak territory, were over 150 percent above a year earlier. Fresh and cured pork exports for Yugoslavia increased 37 percent in 1939 and reached 26 million pounds, while lard exports increased 24 percent to reach 18 million pounds.

The Yugoslav export surplus of hogs and pork products is chiefly to Germany, including former territories of Austria and Czechoslovakia, and in a lesser degree to the United Kingdom and Italy. The entrance of Italy into the war practically eliminates the United Kingdom as a market for Yugoslav pork products.

YUGOSLAVIA: Number of livestock,
January 1, 1936-1940 a/

Classification	January 1 b/				
	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Cattle, total.....	3,982	4,074	4,169	4,267	4,225
Cows and heifers....	1,864	1,907	1,946	1,994	1,984
Buffaloes.....	37	37	36	38	38
Hogs, total.....	2,932	3,126	3,180	3,451	3,503
Brood sows.....	727	757	783	832	840
Sheep, total.....	9,211	9,568	9,909	10,137	10,154
Breeding ewes.....	6,381	6,581	6,825	6,954	6,975
Goats.....	1,896	1,906	1,901	1,890	1,866
Horses, total.....	1,201	1,216	1,249	1,264	1,273
Mares.....	504	505	513	520	520
Asses.....	121	123	124	123	123
Mules.....	18	18	19	19	19

Statistique Agricole Annuelle, 1938, and International Institute of Agriculture, May 1940.

a/ On farms. b/ Estimate as of December 31 preceding year.

Yugoslavia is the largest cattle-producing country of the Danube Basin and next to the largest hog- and sheep-producing country. Hungary has more hogs and Rumania more sheep. Yugoslavia is also an important European producer of corn, coming next after Rumania as the largest corn-producing country of Europe.

DANUBE BASIN COUNTRIES: Comparison of numbers of principal meat animals and corn production, according to latest estimates

Country a/	Number			Corn production
	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep	5-year average 1933-1937
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	1,000 bushels
Yugoslavia.....	4,225	3,503	10,154	175,403
Hungary.....	2,380	3,886	1,868	84,072
Bulgaria.....	1,498	902	8,839	35,278
Rumania.....	4,161	3,165	12,768	197,973

Official sources, and International Institute of Agriculture.

a/ Estimates are for 1939 and 1940 except for Bulgaria, where figures for 1935 are the latest available.

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G E N E R A L A N D M I S C E L L A N E O U S

INCREASED UNITED KINGDOM

HOME PRODUCTION TO PROVIDE SIMPLE DIET . . .

The British Minister of Agriculture has announced in the House of Commons a general policy of directing and increasing domestic food production to provide a simple diet recommended by food and nutritional scientists, according to a cablegram from the American Embassy in London. On the basis of a national survey of all farms, the crops required will be allocated by counties and to individual farmers to produce.

It is further announced that a bill will be introduced in Parliament authorizing the local wartime agricultural committees to take over farms from inefficient or non-complying farmers. The bill will also include provision for land drainage through granting 50 percent of the costs involved up to £7. 10s. (\$30.20) per acre. This is in line with the Government's declared policy of achieving maximum food production during the present emergency

The simple diet recommended by British scientists as referred to above, is understood to be along the general lines advocated by the well-known nutrition authority, Sir John Orr, co-author of the recent publication "Feeding the People in Wartime." This is a diet comprised largely of items in which the United Kingdom is self-sufficient - milk for drinking, potatoes, and oatmeal, supplemented in part by imports of fats and meats that occupy relatively small shipping space in relation to energy value.

Potato consumption in Great Britain is only half that of Germany, it is pointed out, and the potato is of special value for health, Sir John Orr emphasizes. An acre of potatoes represents twice as much food value as an acre of wheat, it is said. Consequently, the potato should be Great Britain's best insurance against food shortage, in the opinion of this nutrition expert.

Faced with the possibility that Germany may attempt an invasion of the British Isles within the next few weeks, or that a German counter-blockade with the purpose of cutting off all food shipments from overseas may be inaugurated, it is obvious that the British Government is devoting a great deal of attention to insuring the country's food supply and modifying previous food plans and programs in the light of changed conditions in recent weeks.

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July 22, 1940

Foreign Crops and Markets

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FOREIGN EXCHANGE . . .

EXCHANGE RATES: Average values in New York of specified currencies,
July 13, 1940, with comparisons a/

Country	Monetary unit	Year 1939	Month				Week ended		
			1938	1939	1940		1940		
			June	June	May	June	June 29	July 6	July 13
			Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Argentina...	Paper peso	30.85	33.05	31.22	29.77	29.77	29.77	29.77	29.77
Australia b/	Pound	353.38	395.02	373.12	260.80	287.04	302.30	301.92	296.93
Canada b/	Dollar	96.02	98.91	99.77	80.97	80.07	82.19	84.68	86.10
China.....	Shag. yuan	11.88	18.34	13.43	5.08	5.76	6.05	6.04	5.97
England b/	Pound	443.54	495.80	468.24	327.36	360.16	379.30	379.14	372.69
France.....	Franc	2.51	2.78	2.65	1.85	c/2.01	d/	d/	d/
Germany.....	Reichsmark	40.06	40.27	40.10	40.02	39.97	39.97	39.97	39.98
Italy.....	Lira	5.20	5.26	5.26	5.04	5.04	5.03	5.03	5.04
Japan.....	Yen	25.96	28.88	27.28	23.44	23.43	23.43	23.43	23.43
Mexico.....	Peso	19.30	20.91	19.75	16.65	18.37	19.86	19.80	19.85
Sweden.....	Krona	23.99	25.56	24.11	23.79	23.80	23.82	23.83	23.83
Switzerland..	Franc	22.52	22.89	22.55	22.25	22.46	22.59	22.64	22.65

Federal Reserve Board.

a/ Noon buying rates for cable transfers. Denmark, the Netherlands, and Norway have been omitted as rates are not at present available. The last average monthly quotations were: Denmark, March, 19.31 cents; the Netherlands, April, 53.08 cents; and Norway, April, 22.71 cents.

b/ In addition to the free rate there is also a fixed official buying rate: Australia 322.80; Canada 90.91; and England 403.50 cents.

c/ Quotations not available June 16-30, 1940.

d/ Not available.

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